

The State Journal

Official Paper of the City of Topeka.

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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GREATEST IN KANSAS.

AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION:

8,806

For the three full summer months of 1894—an increase of over fifty per cent in one year.

OUR PROOF:

The issues of the TOPEKA DAILY STATE JOURNAL for the three months, viz. from the 1st day of June, 1894, to the 31st day of August, 1894, inclusive, have been as follows:

| DATE | June | July | August |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 8,858 | 8,799 | 8,640 |
| 2 | 8,812 | 8,842 | 8,600 |
| 3 | 8,808 | 8,752 | 8,590 |
| 4 | 8,800 | 8,720 | 8,580 |
| 5 | 8,800 | 8,720 | 8,580 |
| 6 | 8,800 | 8,720 | 8,580 |
| 7 | 8,800 | 8,720 | 8,580 |
| 8 | 8,800 | 8,720 | 8,580 |
| 9 | 8,800 | 8,720 | 8,580 |
| 10 | 8,800 | 8,720 | 8,580 |
| 11 | 8,800 | 8,720 | 8,580 |
| 12 | 8,800 | 8,720 | 8,580 |
| 13 | 8,800 | 8,720 | 8,580 |
| 14 | 8,800 | 8,720 | 8,580 |
| 15 | 8,800 | 8,720 | 8,580 |
| 16 | 8,800 | 8,720 | 8,580 |
| 17 | 8,800 | 8,720 | 8,580 |
| 18 | 8,800 | 8,720 | 8,580 |
| 19 | 8,800 | 8,720 | 8,580 |
| 20 | 8,800 | 8,720 | 8,580 |
| 21 | 8,800 | 8,720 | 8,580 |
| 22 | 8,800 | 8,720 | 8,580 |
| 23 | 8,800 | 8,720 | 8,580 |
| 24 | 8,800 | 8,720 | 8,580 |
| 25 | 8,800 | 8,720 | 8,580 |
| 26 | 8,800 | 8,720 | 8,580 |
| 27 | 8,800 | 8,720 | 8,580 |
| 28 | 8,800 | 8,720 | 8,580 |
| 29 | 8,800 | 8,720 | 8,580 |
| 30 | 8,800 | 8,720 | 8,580 |
| 31 | 8,800 | 8,720 | 8,580 |
| Totals | 222,248 | 241,178 | 231,208 |

*Sunday, no issue.

The total number of copies printed in the three months named above, 695,679, divided by 79, the number of issues, shows the average to be 8,806. This is a correct report of the issues of the TOPEKA DAILY STATE JOURNAL for the three months as stated.

(Signed) *Frank P. MacLennan*

Editor and Proprietor.

Sworn to and subscribed Sept. 11, 1894.
[SEAL] S. M. CARDEN, JR.,
Clerk of the District Court,
Shawnee County, Kansas.

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Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Thursday. For Kansas: Tonight fair; slightly colder in east portion; Thursday fair; warmer; north winds.

Mr. Hill is a great fighter, but the gubernatorial race will be the bitterest struggle he ever had.

BOOKKEEPER MONEY ought to be ashamed of himself to pick on a great big man like McCassey and make him cry.

SOME of the people of Nebraska are already appealing to eastern people for aid. Nebraska truth seems to be a great deal worse than Kansas fiction.

Is the cloak makers just keep up their strike they will make it easy for the women to do without new winter wraps without hurting their pride.

THE czar fears to appoint a regent even with the prospect of saving his life by it. Such a slender hold is it he has on his people or any others in his kingdom.

HENRY Most succeeded admirably in the play "The Weavers." As his part was that of a dirty and ragged anarchist he attained the highest art, that of complete naturalness.

SOME of Governor McKinley's most enthusiastically received speeches have been delivered to children. From being a bugaboo the tariff is fast becoming a thing to amuse children.

THE Populists want to run ex-Senator Trumbull for senator in Illinois since his recent speech. It is barely possible that Mr. Trumbull knew which side his bread was buttered on when he made that little talk.

It would perhaps have been just as well for the country if Chili had delayed the payment of the judgments against her until after this administration had been retired. The money will now go the way of all the rest.

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY has consented to open the New York campaign in a speech at Buffalo, and the Louisiana people want him. If he accepts all his invitations he'll come pretty near losing his residence in Ohio.

THE Georgia Democrats, as indicated by a dispatch of yesterday, have adopted the same method of dealing with Populists that they have hitherto had with colored Republicans, viz. if they don't vote right shoot them.

DR. McCASKEY has been kicked out of one of the offices at the state house and had his face "pushed" by an undersized attendant at the asylum. Perhaps after he has been beaten around a few more times the state board of charities will have the courage to tackle him.

TARIFF AND FREIGHT RATES.

Reports furnished by the United States government show that for the nine months ending June 30, more than a half million bushels of potatoes have been shipped into this country from Scotland alone. The import duty on potatoes is 25 cents a bushel. Land in Scotland is much higher than here and can hardly yield better than American soil. The distance to our market is much greater than that to be traversed by our own product. Why is it then that the European producer of potatoes can enter our markets in the face of the protective tariff of 25 cents a bushel?

An investigation of some other facts may throw some light on the subject. The freight on potatoes from Dundee, Scotland, to New York is \$2.95 per ton. The freight on a ton of potatoes from Topeka to New York is \$15.40. There lies the secret. It costs the Scotch potato grower 43 1-3 cents per bushel including the duty, to place his product on the New York market. It costs the Shawnee county potato grower forty-six cents per bushel to place his product on the New York market, making an advantage of more than twelve cents per bushel in favor of the Scotchman.

It may be urged that the only way to correct this matter, and give the American market to Americans, is to place a higher tariff on potatoes, but this would be manifestly unjust to the vast army of consumers in our eastern cities, as it would force them to pay a much higher price for this staple article of food without a corresponding benefit to the producer.

Where then lies the remedy? It can come but in one way, and that is in a reduction of freight rates. We must have a cheaper means of transportation before we can compete with what is popularly denominated European cheap labor. In the case here cited, it seems the European labor is not so cheap as ours by a matter of twelve cents a bushel on producing potatoes.

MUNICIPAL CHARTERS.

The time will soon be at hand when there will have to be a change in the municipal-charter system of Kansas. The present plan is cumbersome and full of faults. Michigan has recently adopted a new plan which has features worthy of imitation.

The vital feature of the new plan is its limitation of the aldermanic power and a corresponding increase in the mayor's authority. The departments of the city governments are designated with appointive boards for each department. These boards execute legislation enacted by the city council. They are not subject to interference in the letting of contracts or other executive work, which has always furnished plunder for dishonest aldermen. The responsibility for proper administration is centralized, so that every one may know who is the author of any given wrong or who deserves credit for good work.

Other good points are the provisions for municipal ownership of lighting, transportation and water works plants, a maximum rate of taxation and a distinct adherence to the principle of local self-government.

To those students of history who say that we are now entering upon another revolutionary period, the fact that there is budding in high places in the state administration ought not to be a surprise. One of the inevitable signs of a real revolution, as these history students say, is the coming to the top of elements that ordinarily lie at the bottom. As Carlyle would put it, Organized Scoundrelism is the first result of revolution. It is only when the dregs first thrown up by the social eruption begin to settle—to sink to their natural level again—that the cultured, intelligent and best men take charge of affairs and finish the revolution in the way foreordained by the law of revolutions. If this is such a revolution that we are now launched upon, it is quite evident, at least in Kansas, that Organized Scoundrelism is still militant. The best men show few signs of taking hold of anything save perhaps of a few official individuals neck and crop and throwing them into outer darkness, where there is weeping and gnashing of teeth.

ONE of the results of the worldwide conspiracy against silver, by the Rothschilds in Europe and their allies in America, is reported from far-off Russia. Horses and cattle feeding upon "raisins and other dried fruits" are reported to have been of late a common sight in that part of the Sultan's dominions. This is owing to the continued low values of produce in the European markets, which in the case of many staple productions of Turkey have gone from bad to worse. Of these raisins, which have become so depreciated in value that unless some new market can be found the cultivation of the vine in Turkey will have to be discontinued. The poor raisin growers of Syria do not know why the price of their product has so suddenly gone down. Probably they are told that it is due to "overproduction." They are little more ignorant, even without schools and newspapers, than many people in this country who do not know that the reason why farm products have gone down in price is because of the same worldwide conspiracy against silver. Farmers in Kansas are feeding their cattle wheat and in Syria they are feeding them raisins, because Lombard street and Wall street and the Berlin bourse and the Paris bourse decided that they should; and the ignorance on this subject isn't all confined to Syria, either.

CONGRESSMAN WILSON says he gave almost his entire attention to a study of the wheat market while abroad. Did he discover any way to raise the price? That is what the people want to know.

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Plain and Fancy Silks

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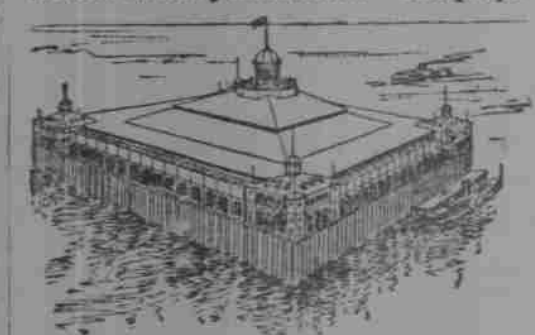
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Gent's Ecru Ribbed or Fine Fleeced Shirts and Drawers—splendid value, **75c** ea.

A NATION ON STILTS.

PROGRESS OF THE SCHEME FOR AN ARTIFICIAL ISLAND.

The Projectors of the Plan Seem to Be in Earnest in Their Purpose to Erect a New Atlantis in the Ocean—How They Are Proceeding.

Atlantis as figured forth by Ignatius Donnelly may be a myth, but Atlantis as projected by some New Yorkers may prove a fact. If so, it will be a unique fact, indeed nothing less than an artificial island about 11 miles offshore and accessible by steamers in an hour and a half from New York city. It will be outside the jurisdiction of this or any other nation and will be a summer hotel, sanitarium and popular resort, will have—may, already has—its own flag and will be altogether a puzzle for geographers, lawyers, custom house officers and engineers alike. All this will be if the plans of the enterprising projectors do not miscarry, and they some months ago made their location and began preliminary surveys and the drawing up of plans and specifications. What they propose in brief is this: To begin where the water is comparatively shallow on what is known as the "cholerah banks," 11 miles south of the Long Island shore and 17 miles east of the Navesink highlands, and there put down piles or immense hollow cylinders, as hereinafter described, and on that foundation build their great rink and casino entirely of fireproof materials. The location is away outside of any three mile limit which would give the United States jurisdiction. The propo-



ATLANTIS.

sition was greeted at first presentation with a derisive laugh, but now that the promoters have actually gone to work the question stands, Is the scheme practicable?

Who are the projectors? Well, the three best known are Captain R. D. Evans of the United States Lighthouse board, Captain Howard Patterson and Mr. C. M. Coen. From the window of their office in New York floats a blue flag, with a red border and a white star in the center, and another just like it floats from the staff on a buoy anchored on the Cholerah banks, where the new Atlantis is to be. It is not just yet the flag of a new nation. It is certainly the flag of a new and original notion. Some weeks ago the projectors steamed out to the banks, and with brief ceremonies anchored a buoy and took formal possession of the neutral water and the sand bank under it, hitherto sacred to the much besung McGinty. And now says Mr. Coen:

"In the construction of a foundation we shall use about 900 sections of cast iron pipe, all 10 feet in diameter and about 1 1/2 inches thick. These sections are bolted together by flanges upon the inside. The joints are machined and filled with jute and red lead for the purpose of making them absolutely water tight. Each cylinder, when completed, will be 153 feet long. In the first place, we begin to put the cylinders together in shallow water near a wharf or shore. These will be put in place by the established processes, bolted together, and

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Catching Dragon Flies. "One of the greatest amusements for the children of Japan is catching the 'dragon fly,'" said Dr. W. F. Taylor of Boston, who has spent several years in Japan. "Japan is a land of children, and thousands of them literally put in several weeks every autumn in capturing dragon flies and tying kites to them for the fun of seeing them fly. Soon after the turn of the sun in the afternoon hundreds and thousands of huge dragon flies busy themselves flying here and there over the rice fields and gardens, catching insects and gnats. The Japanese boys carefully saturate the end of a bamboo with tar and start out for the fun. They must hold the bamboo up to attract the unsuspecting dragon to take a rest. In a moment the boy gives the bamboo a twist and puts the tar end into so many motions that it is impossible for the creature to avoid it. The boys are so expert at the business that I have seen them chase a fly that had got much ahead of them and succeed in sticking the dragon fly to the reed. When once on the tar end of the pole, there is a miserable future for the captives. They are tied together and carried around in the chase. Then a string is tied to each one, and a small piece of paper, serving as a kite, which the poor flies are required to sail. They fly away, but of course soon get caught in a tree or bush and die of starvation."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Unsuspected Uses of Yachts. Many wonder why it is that men support expensive steam yachts and go on cruises from place to place the whole season. Very often there are reasons which nobody suspects. The case is known of a wife who encouraged her husband to buy a yacht and took him away, because in that way only could she keep him near her and away from others, and if he kept "half sea over" nobody was the wiser. There is a yacht now afloat which cost a great deal of money, which is mainly intended as a sure means of keeping a pretty and romantic young wife close to her husband during the honeymoon. It is only occasionally that she gets ashore, and even if friends are invited on board it is easy to change plans and go off somewhere else, for a yacht, like a woman, is very fickle and changeable, and it is hard to regulate or determine its movements. Still another instance is known of a yacht having been purchased for the express purpose of getting a daughter afloat and keeping her away from an impending unpleasant matrimonial alliance. So the yacht has its own part to play in social affairs.—Philadelphia Times.

President Fillmore's Grand-Niece. WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The wedding of Miss Bessie J. Fillmore of Washington, a grand-niece of the late President Millard Fillmore, and Mr. Guy Arthur Camp of New York, took place at Brookland, D. C., today. Rev. Dr. Charles W. Camp of New York city officiated at the ceremony.

Attend the unclaimed freight sale at Santa Fe depot tomorrow.

Superior ranges. Kitchell & Marburg.

Arrangements have been made by the Edison Electric Illuminating company with J. F. Carter, proprietor of the U. P. hotel, to furnish electric lamps for renewals to North Topeka customers.

J. V. HATHAWAY, Supt.